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فيزياء المواد Physics of Materials

المرحلة الثالثة
الكورس الاول

اعداد
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10. Thermal properties الخصائص الحرارية

Thermal property الخصائية الحرارية refers to the response استجابة of a material to the application تطبيق of heat حرارة. As a solid absorbs تمتص energy in the form شكل of heat, its temperature rises تزداد حرارتها, and its dimensions ابعادها increase تزداد. The energy may be transported تنتقل to cooler regions الاجزاء الباردة of the specimen العينة if temperature gradients exist موجود, and ultimately وبانهاية, the specimen may melt ربما تذوب. Heat capacity السعة الحرارية, thermal expansion التمدد الحراري, and thermal conductivity التوصيلية الحرارية are الخصائص of materials.

10.1 Heat Capacity السعة الحرارية

A solid material, when heated عندما تسخن, experiences تعاني an increase زيادة in temperature درجة الحرارة signifying مما يدل على that some energy بعض الطاقة has been absorbed تمتص. Heat capacity is a property خاصية that is indicative تدل على of a material's ability قدرة المادة to absorb امتصاص heat from the external surroundings المحيط الخارجي; it represents يمثل the amount مقدار of energy required ازدياد درجة حرارة الوحدة to produce لانتاج a unit temperature rise. In mathematical terms, the heat capacity C is expressed as follows:

$$C = \frac{dQ}{dT}$$

where dQ is the energy required to produce a dT temperature change. heat capacity is specified per mole of material (e.g., J/mol. K, or cal/mol .K).

10.2 Thermal Expansion التمدد الحراري

Most معظم solid materials expand تتمدد upon heating بالحرارة and contract وتتقلص when cooled بالبرودة. The change التغيير in length بالطول with temperature for a solid material may be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{l_f - l_0}{l_0} = \alpha_l (T_f - T_0)$$

or

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l_0} = \alpha_l \Delta T$$

where l_0 and l_f represent, respectively, initial بدائي and final نهائي lengths with the temperature change تغير درجة الحرارة from T_0 to T_f . The parameter α_l is called the **linear coefficient of thermal expansion** المعامل الخطي للتمدد الحراري; it is a material property خاصية that is indicative تدل على of the extent مدى to which a material expands تتوسع upon heating بالتسخين and has units وحدات of reciprocal مقلوب temperature $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$.

heating or cooling affects تؤثر all the dimensions ابعاد of a body, with مع a resultant change تغير ناتج in volume الحجم. Volume changes تغيرات الحجم with temperature may be computed تحسب from

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \alpha_v \Delta T$$

where ΔV and V_0 are the volume change التغير بالحجم and the original volume الحجم الاصلي, respectively على التوالي. And α_v symbolizes يرمز الى the **volume coefficient of thermal expansion** المعامل الحجمي للتمدد الحراري.

10.3 Thermal Conductivity التوصيلية الحرارية

Thermal conduction التوصيل الحراري is the phenomenon ظاهرة by which heat is transported تنتقل from high العالي to low الواطي-temperature regions مناطق of a substance المادة. The property الخاصية that characterizes التي تصف the ability مقدرة of a material to transfer لنقل heat الحرارة is the thermal conductivity. It is best defined افضل تعريف in terms of the expression.

$$q = -k \frac{dT}{dx}$$

where q denotes $\frac{dq}{dx}$ the heat flux $\frac{dq}{dx}$, or heat flow $\frac{dq}{dx}$, per unit time per unit area, k is the thermal conductivity, and dT/dx is the temperature gradient $\frac{dT}{dx}$ through the conducting medium $\frac{dT}{dx}$.

10.4 Mechanisms of Heat Conduction

آليات التوصيل الحراري

Heat is transported $\frac{dq}{dx}$ in solid materials $\frac{dq}{dx}$ by both $\frac{dq}{dx}$ lattice vibration waves $\frac{dq}{dx}$ (phonon $\frac{dq}{dx}$) and free electrons $\frac{dq}{dx}$. A thermal conductivity is associated $\frac{dq}{dx}$ with each $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of these mechanisms, and the total conductivity $\frac{dq}{dx}$ is the sum $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of the two contributions $\frac{dq}{dx}$, or

$$k = k_l + k_e$$

where k_l and k_e represent the lattice vibration and electron thermal conductivities, respectively.

The thermal energy $\frac{dq}{dx}$ associated $\frac{dq}{dx}$ with phonons or lattice waves is transported $\frac{dq}{dx}$ in the direction $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of their motion $\frac{dq}{dx}$. The k_l contribution $\frac{dq}{dx}$ results $\frac{dq}{dx}$ from a net movement $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of phonons from high- to low temperature regions $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of a body across $\frac{dq}{dx}$ which a temperature gradient $\frac{dT}{dx}$ exists $\frac{dT}{dx}$. Free or conducting electrons participate $\frac{dq}{dx}$ in electronic thermal conduction $\frac{dq}{dx}$.

10.4.1 Metals المعادن

In high-purity metals, the electron mechanism $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of heat transport $\frac{dq}{dx}$ is much more efficient $\frac{dq}{dx}$ than the phonon contribution $\frac{dq}{dx}$ because electrons $\frac{dq}{dx}$ are not as easily scattered $\frac{dq}{dx}$ as $\frac{dq}{dx}$ phonons $\frac{dq}{dx}$ and have higher velocities $\frac{dq}{dx}$. Furthermore, $\frac{dq}{dx}$ metals are extremely good conductors $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of heat $\frac{dq}{dx}$ because relatively large numbers $\frac{dq}{dx}$ of free electrons $\frac{dq}{dx}$ exist $\frac{dq}{dx}$ that participate $\frac{dq}{dx}$ in thermal conduction $\frac{dq}{dx}$. The thermal conductivities of several of the common metals

are given in Table 10.1; values generally range between about 20 and 400 W/m.K.

10.4.2 Ceramics السيراميك

Non-metallic materials مواد غير معدنية are thermal insulators عوازل حرارية because they lack نقص large numbers اعداد كبيرة of free electrons الالكترونات الحرة. Thus, وبالتالي the phonons are primarily responsible المسؤول الأول for thermal conduction: k_e is much smaller than k_l .

Thermal conductivity values قيم for a number of ceramic materials are contained نحصل عليها in Table 10.1; room-temperature thermal conductivities range between approximately 2 and 50 W/m. K

10.4.3 Polymers البوليمرات

Thermal conductivities for most polymers are on the order of 0.3 W/m.K. For these materials, energy transfer انتقال الطاقة is accomplished ينجز by the vibration الاهتزاز and rotation الدوران of the chain molecules جزيئات السلاسل. The magnitude قيمة of the thermal conductivity depends تعتمد على on the degree درجة of crystallinity التبلور. Polymers are often used as thermal insulators عوازل حرارية because of their low thermal conductivities توصيليتها الحرارية القليلة.

Table 10.1 the thermal properties for a Variety of Materials

Material	c_p (J/kg·K) ^a	α_l [(°C) ⁻¹ × 10 ⁻⁶] ^b	k (W/m·K) ^c	L [Ω·W/(K) ² × 10 ⁻
Metals				
Aluminum	900	23.6	247	2.20
Copper	386	17.0	398	2.25
Gold	128	14.2	315	2.50
Iron	448	11.8	80	2.71
Nickel	443	13.3	90	2.08
Silver	235	19.7	428	2.13
Tungsten	138	4.5	178	3.20
1025 Steel	486	12.0	51.9	—
316 Stainless steel	502	16.0	15.9	—
Brass (70Cu–30Zn)	375	20.0	120	—
Kovar (54Fe–29Ni–17Co)	460	5.1	17	2.80
Invar (64Fe–36Ni)	500	1.6	10	2.75
Super Invar (63Fe–32Ni–5Co)	500	0.72	10	2.68
Ceramics				
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	775	7.6	39	—
Magnesia (MgO)	940	13.5 ^d	37.7	—
Spinel (MgAl ₂ O ₄)	790	7.6 ^d	15.0 ^e	—
Fused silica (SiO ₂)	740	0.4	1.4	—
Soda–lime glass	840	9.0	1.7	—
Borosilicate (Pyrex) glass	850	3.3	1.4	—
Polymers				
Polyethylene (high density)	1850	106–198	0.46–0.50	—
Polypropylene	1925	145–180	0.12	—
Polystyrene	1170	90–150	0.13	—
Polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon)	1050	126–216	0.25	—
Phenol-formaldehyde, phenolic	1590–1760	122	0.15	—
Nylon 6,6	1670	144	0.24	—
Polyisoprene	—	220	0.14	—

10.5 Thermal Stresses الاجهادات الحرارية

Thermal stresses الاجهادات الحرارية are stresses induced in a body في as a result of changes in temperature. An understanding of the origins and nature of thermal stresses is important because these stresses can lead to fracture or undesirable plastic deformation. تنشوء البلاستيك غير مرغوب فيه.

Let us first consider a homogeneous and isotropic solid rod that is heated or cooled uniformly; that is, no temperature gradients are imposed. For free expansion or contraction, the rod will be stress free.

The magnitude of the stress σ resulting from a temperature change from T_0 to T_f is

$$\sigma = E\alpha_l(T_0 - T_f) = E\alpha_l\Delta T$$

where E is the modulus *معامل* of elasticity *المرونة* and α_l is the linear coefficient *المعامل الخطي* of thermal expansion *التمدد الحراري*.

Example 10.1 Thermal Stress Created upon Heating

A brass rod is to be used in an application requiring its ends to be held rigid. If the rod is stress free at room temperature [20 °C], what is the maximum temperature to which the rod may be heated without exceeding a compressive stress of 172 MPa , Assume a modulus of elasticity of 100 GPa for brass. the magnitude of the linear coefficient of thermal expansion is $20.0 \times 10^{-6} (\text{°C})^{-1}$.

Solution

To solve this problem, where the stress of 172 MPa is taken to be negative. Also, the initial temperature T_0 is 20 °C, and the magnitude of the linear coefficient of thermal expansion is $20.0 \times 10^{-6} (\text{°C})^{-1}$. Thus, solving for the final temperature T_f yields

$$\sigma = E\alpha_l(T_0 - T_f)$$

$$T_f = T_0 - \frac{\sigma}{E\alpha_l}$$

$$= 20^\circ\text{C} - \frac{-172 \text{ MPa}}{(100 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa})[20 \times 10^{-6} (\text{°C})^{-1}]}$$

$$= 20^\circ\text{C} + 86^\circ\text{C} = 106^\circ\text{C}$$

Reference

- 1- Materials _Science_ and _Engineering_9th .pdf · version 1